DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We learn that Capt. High, with a few of his scouts, belonging to the Wake Cavalry, captured five yankees yesterday, and brought them to town. They had escaped from the prison at Salisbury, had mounted themselves on stolen horses and were making their way to the yankee lines Capt. High and his company are doing good service in arresting deserters and catching yankees.

Important Advertisements.

See Advertisements of the Secretary of the Treasury in this paper. Holders of 5 per Call Certificates; of Stock and Coupon Bonds redeemable after the 1st of January, 1865, and holders of the same due 1st January and July, 1864, would do well to give the notices their attention.

See also Advertisement of $10.000 Internal Improvement North Carolina State Bonds to be sold at auction.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture in Granville, and Cattle, Pork, Bacon, &c.

Also, Creech & Litchford's notice of Auction Sale of a lot of Furniture.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since my communication of the 1st inst., I have procured a copy of the proceedings of the State Educational Association in 1861. The accompanying resolutions, were drawn up and presented by the Rev. C. H. Wiley, as chairman of a committee, and advocated by him in an earnest and strong speech. To place him correctly before the public, and at the same time show the action of the Association, you will do me the favor to re-publish them in your paper.

JUSTICE.

The State Educational Association of North Carolina, ardently attached to the rights, interests and honor of the State and of the Confederate States, and profoundly sympathising with the Country in its righteous efforts to maintin its independence, would earnestly exhort the teachers of the State to labor for the common cause with those means which they can use most effectively for this great end.

And they would remind all such that a war for independence, under the circumstances in which the Confederate States are placed, is one which requires for its successful prosecution active and competent laborers in all those departments of industry, which, under God, constitute the wealth and strength of a nation.

Not the least important of these is the School Room where the young mind and heart of the State are trained for virtuous and useful enterprises, imbued with patriotic sentiments and fitted for the grave responsibilities which devolve upon the citizens of a free community. Whatever the circumstances of the country, there will be children at home who can only be usefully employed in study—and while the exposure and casualties of war are helping to carry off the present adult generation, which, under any circumstances would not be long on the stage of action, it is of the utmost importance that those who are to succeed them should be able to appreciate the greatness of the trusts committed to their hands.

And while this is so, it should also be remembered that a country which cannot be sustained by its own energies and productiveness can be subdued or ruined—and that it is in the School Room that the mind of the State is prepared for special usefulness in the development of its material and moral resources, and for their skilful application to its support and defence.

If a people cannot under Providence, sustain a war from the *production* of the country, but must consume what may be called the *principal* of its resources, there will of course be a limit to their powers of endurance—and when the capital is gone, and the investments in educational and material improvements consumed, they will then, at last, and with crippled energies, have to produce regularly for their current wants, or succumb. Now this Association, animated with unconquerable faith in the resources of the State and of the Confederate States, can never doubt the ability of the people to reclaim their intellectual, industrial, commercial and political independence, if each class of the community, with an humble trust in God, and a sincere desire to walk in the ways of that righteousness which exhalteth a nation, will diligently, faithfully and courageously devote itself to those means which it can employ with most effect for such a result.

The Association therefore cordially adopts as its own deliberate utterances the following resolutions passed at a Conference of Teachers and other friends of education, in the city of Raleigh, on the 9th of July last, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this assembly, representing a large number of the colleges and seminaries, male and female, of North Carolina, the contest now going on for Southern Independence, should commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the people of the Confederate States

Resolved, That as this is a struggle for national existence and independence, it is to be maintained and carried on, under Providence, to a successful issue, not only by legislative acts and by force of arms in the field, but also, in the school room, at the fireside, and by all those moral agencies which preserve society, and which prepare a people to be a free and self-governing nationality; and that, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incumbent on us to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprise and self-reliance.

Resolved, That the recent unexampled progress of our beloved State towards a leading position among her Southern sisters, is, under God, mainly due to her great and noble educational system

Resolved, That in this time of peril and trial, it is of the first importance that this system, constituting the greatness of the present, and the hope of the future, should be maintained with energy for the sake both of its beneficent results to us and to our posterity, and as an illustration, to the world, of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States, and of their right and ability to assert and maintain their freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Common Schools of North Carolina the broad, sure, and permanent foundation of her whole educational system, and that we would respectfully and earnestly commend to the authorities and people of the State the primary necessity, and the vital importance of preventing even a temporary suspension of this nursery of popular intelligence and patriotism, and of State independence.

And the more effectually to carry out the spirit of these resolutions, the Association hereby pledges itself as an organized and chartered body, and the members bind themselves as individuals to each other, and before the world to the following course of action:

1. To discountenance and frown on all insinuations that the people of the Confederate States are not able, by the blessing of God, and when walking in His statutes, to maintain their independence against any human power.

2. To endeavor to lead the public mind, by means legitimate to the Association and consistent with its purposes, to just views in regard to the true elements of national strength.—and to encourage Teachers and others of kindred occupations never to despair of the Republic, but to stand at their posts through every storm and trial, supporting and animating each other, and determined that neither the United States or any other Power shall force us to the abandonment of these moral agencies, the want of which will leave us in the end dependent on our enemies for books, for schools, for teachers, and for all the influences that make and direct society.

3. To regard all classes of Schools in North Carolina as identified in their general interests—to watch over our State educational system with sleepless solicitude as an inestimable trust partly committed by God to our keeping—and to use our own peculiar weapons to defend the home made sacred by the blood of our brave and patriotic troops from an invasion of that ignorance, and confusion, which are the fit and effective allies of those who seek our subjugation.

4. To encourage the production of Southern Text Books, by buying such as are at all suitable to our wants, in preference to those of all other countries, whatever the difference in price and mechanical execution—and to discountenance and disown all persons who, without necessity, resort to reprints or foreign importations

5. In war and peace, now and hereafter, and under all circumstances, when it is possible and can be done without the violation of moral principle, to resort to the text books of our own people—to books printed and published in the Confederate States of America, encouraging as far as it is possible, not only our own writers, but our publishers and manufacturers, and thus continuing the glorious battle of freedom now begun, by those means so vital to a final and permanent triumph.

6. To endeavor to diffuse correct views in regard to the infinite importance of keeping up our Schools not only for the sake of their vast moral benefits to society, but as great consumers which will stimulate enterprise and draw out capital for the production of books, of paper and of other useful materials—thus acting as the most effective and direct patrons to genius and to a great number of arts essential to the life and independence of a people, throwing a cheerful radiance over society, and lighting the way to a thousand other useful enterprises.

[From the State Journal].

Patriotic Meeting in Onslow.

The citizens of this county assembled in Public Meeting, on Dec 6th inst., and organized by calling Dr. E. W. Ward to the chair and D. A. Humphrey to act as Secretary. Upon motion, the chair appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: L. W. Harget, C. Stephens, H. King, D. Russell, T. B. Holland, D. W. Simmons, J. G. Scott, E. Farrell, G. Shepard and S. Jones, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in the present distressed condition of our country, it behooves us to meet the emergency as best we can; we, the citizens of the county of Onslow, have this day assembled in public meeting, for the purpose of inaugurating some means of relief, and have adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we shall sell all agricultural and other products which we may have to dispose of, at Government prices, as arranged in Schedule by the Commissioners of Appraisement, provided, that a majority of the counties of the State will do the same.

2d. *Resolved*, That, the chair appoint one delegate from each district in the county as delegates to represent us in convention at such time and place as will meet the approbation of the other counties.

3d. *Resolved*, That, if the schedule referred to, be not adopted, that we recommend some uniform and low grade of prices.

4th. *Resolved*, That, we invite the co-operation of the manufacturers and other classes of industry, in effecting the object of this meeting by a corresponding reduction of prices.

5th. *Resolved*, That, the State *Journal* and Wilmington *Journal* be requested to publish these proceedings and that they invite the other papers of the State to copy.

E. W. WARD, Chairman.

D. A. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

RIGHT.—The advocates of a one man power undertook a few days since by resolutions in the North Carolina Legislature to turn over the officers of that State to the conscript officers. The proposition was defeated by a large majority—*Chronicle & Sentinel*.

Of course it was. The composition of the North Carolina Legislature is probably similar to that of Georgia. Men who run against time are very apt to vote against jeopardy. It is not a question of 'one man power:" it is the question of several mens' precious carcases.—*Aug. Con.*

FATAL DUEL.—The Lynchburg *Republican* learns that a duel was fought in Greenbrier county, Va., on the 1st of December, between Gus Tyree, of Captain Anlick's company, and John Levisay, of the Greenbrier cavalry, in which, at the first fire, both fell. Tyree was shot through the brain and died instantly.—Levisay was also shot through the head, and is supposed to be mortally wounded.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13. 1864. VOL. I—No. 272.

A WARNING VOICE.—We have reason to believe that the eminent citizen alluded to in the following paragraph from the Raleigh *Conservative*, is the Hon. Wm. A. Graham:

"Perhaps it may not be out of place, and we do not intend to violate confienne to allude to the views in a private letter of a distinguished citizen of the State, whose position entitles him to the entire confidence of our people, and to none more than the *Conservatives*. The peace movements in our Legislature, he views with anxiety and interest. The present posture of our affairs in his opinion requires the most delicate and cations action and the wisest reserve. Improper impressions upon the enemy, as well as irritation and divisions among ourselves, must both be avoided."

Gov. Graham possesses the confidence of the people of North Carolina, not only of the party with which he has acted, but of all parties. The influence of his clear, calm temper and sound judgment has heretofore been felt in every position in which he has chosen to exert them. It may not be improper now to say, (since we see it alluded to in a Raleigh paper,) that a speech delivered by him in one of the caucusses held during the last Legislature so effectually killed off the miserable peace movements which afflicted and disgraced that period, that they were never heard of again. Gov. Graham is now the same that he was then—jealous of the honor of his State and devoted to the cause of his country. We trust that his influence will not be less now than then, with all who have that honor and that cause at heart, and that the resolutions of Mr. Pool, and even the less objectionable resolutions of Fowle will be allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."—*Fay. Observer.*

STAFF FLAG FOR GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE.—The Fincastle *Express* has been shown a beautiful Staff Flag brought by a gentlemon through the lines. It is a present from the fair hands of our patriotic country women in a county on the Ohio river—elegantly made and sent by them as a present to the noble General Breckindge.

May the adventurous soldier who carried it through have the honor to unfurl it, under his gallant leader, on the banks of the Ohio.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

Mr Carter in his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday last, did not pretend to touch the question "as to the legal aspect presented by the resolutions." Instead of that, he went abroad into a violent invective against the conscription laws, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, &c., and indulged in the wildest imaginable accusations against our own Government. It is a little singular that, while declaiming upon the "blood of martyrs who have died in the dungeons of the Confederacy," it did not occur to Mr. Carter to call one by name. Now *we* desire to test the *truth* of these accusations—*and we call upon Mr. Carter, as he values truth and justice, to specify one single instance in which an innocent man has perished by the act of the Confederate Government.* We defy the production of a single case; and we assert before the people of North Carolina, as far as this journal may reach, that neither Mr. Carter, nor any of his coadjutors, can fix the government, Mr. Davis, the Secretary of War, nor any commanding General, with any such act.

But Mr. Carter told a most pathetic incident, in the style of pathos truly worthy of the reputation as an orator which Mr. Carter has justly obtained. This is the narrative, free from the embellishments: In the beginning of the war, a citizen volunteered; perhaps he was fifty years of age, or soon became so. This soldier obtained a furlough to come home, for thirty days; at the end of this time he did not return, but remained absent without leave, for two years. In some way he was arrested, carried before Chief Justice Pearson on *habeas corpus*, and discharged as being above the conscript age—having been one of those entitled to discharge under the terms of the first conscript act. On the suspension of the *habeas corpus* he was arrested, taken to the army, and brought before Mr. Carter's court *as a deserter*, for trial, when he showed the discharge of Judge Pearson, and we presume he was liberated—though Mr. Carter did not give the decision of the court.

This would seem to be a case of hardship and injustice; but we deny that it is so; and all the suffering of the case grew out of the illegal conduct of the man himself. He was an enlisted soldier, by his own act of volunteering. By the terms of the conscript act he was entitled to a discharge, having passed the age. Many applications were made for such discharge, and they were allowed. But this soldier did not apply for a discharge, but for a furlough; and when his time was out he did not go back, *but deserted*. He was as much a deserter as any one who has abandoned the colors. It is not impossible that on the advice of friends he may have had himself arrested, *as a conscript*, and then sued out his *habeas corpus*. If the case appeared before Judge Pearson on those facts, his decision discharging him was right, though it by no means relieved him against an arrest for *desertion*. Afterwards, when he was arrested and carried to the army—not as a conscript, as Mr. Carter erroneously states—for it is a known fact in North Carolina, that notwithstanding the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the writ was allowed in all cases where it was sought to try the liability to military service. But this man was arrested as a deserter; he was carried before Mr. Carter as a deserter, and in strict law he was a deserter, for he was an enlisted soldier *entitled* to his *discharge* by military regulation, but who had not applied for it, and had never obtained it. Mr. Carter is too good a lawyer to assert, that the mere attaining the age above that prescribed in the conscript act, would take a soldier duly out of the ranks, without the formality of a military discharge.

So that at last, there was no injustice in the case—the hardships being the consequence of individual misconduct. It may be that this misconduct was the result of ignorance, and if so, Mr. Carter's court might very well have acquitted the accused, and then his discharge from the army properly came; for the decision of the military court would be conclusive of his freedom from liability, when his discharge would be duly made out. Yet out of this case, now rightly represented, Mr. Carter managed by force of oratory to present a fiction of martyrdom and injustice, not committed without the knowledge of the government, but with the sanction of President Davis—for this is the deduction from his narative—and it was for this that he arraigned the government.

But there is another point in this narrative which shows that there was a criminal, who was endeavoring to make the law a handle for the exercise of his own personal wrongs. "There was a Lt. Colonel, (says Mr. Carter,) and among the papers of the old man (who had frost enough upon his head, according to Mr. Carter, to kill every sweet potatoe in North Carolina,) was found a letter from this Lt. Colonel, stating that he had heard that the prisoner was endeavoring to get back that land, and, "if you make another attempt, I shall have you arrested and kept in a guard house until you die." We feel as much indignation as Mr. Carter possibly can, against this base, unmanly conduct. But why did not Mr. Carter give the name of *this persecutor*? What has become of him?—Has he been punished? Or if not, how did he escape? And was he within Mr. Carter's jurisdiction? Or, can Mr. Carter trace to the government, any complicity in the attempt of this officer by the abuse of his authority, to prevent a soldier from making a just claim for his own?

We hazard the assertion that the government is as innocent of any connection with this nefarious transaction, as Mr. Carter himself. Indeed the government is entitled to credit, in that it selected a prudent, wise and skillful judge, like Mr. Carter, to secure the escape of innocent citizens, and point out and punish the guilty. And if the *frosty* citizens did suffer the hardship of arrest and some imprisonment, it is a consolation to know that this very suffering was the means of bringing the guilty to light, and of placing a mean persecutor within the reach of an enlightened court, of which Mr. Carter was President, for exposure and punishment. We ask Mr. Carter again, who is the Lt. Colonel, and what was done with him?

Mr. Carter used this as one of his instances of complaint against the Government, growing out of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. It is clear to any scund lawyer, that the suspension did not affect the case; for even if a *habeas corpus* had issued, on its appearing to the judge that the man had enlisted, had not been duly discharged, but had deserted and was then arrested as a deserter, he would have been obliged to remand him—not for liability to service, but for trial for desertion.—Stripped of ornament, the other complaints against the Government when examined, would share the fate of this. Individual hardships do occur: it is a wonder they are so few; but we renew the assertion, that none of the accusers can fasten *upon our Government* any intentional wrong towards the citizens, or oppression of them.

But Mr. Carter, for historic example to illustrate his logic, feeling how little of argument there is in the use of "*extreme cases*," referred to Voltaire, as having by the recital of an extreme case of religious tyranny, so disgusted France with religion itself, as to lead to the establishment of wholesale Pantheism. We want no better condemnation of Mr. Carter's speech than he has afforded in this reference. Like as Voltaire, the infidel, availed himself of an extreme case of religious tyranny to sweep away the faith in Christ which was an offence to him, and to build high up the temples of idolatry, sensuality and debauchery, in which he worshipped; so Mr. Carter, by the use of a similar "extreme case" of political oppression, with a like "masterly handling," may enable the enemies of the Confederacy to disgust the people with liberty and self-government, and deliver over them and all they have, to a lawless and merciless foe; among whom are to be found all the vile infidelities, licentiousnesses and crimes which made Voltaire and his votaries abhorred among Christian men.

Death of Col. Chas. C. Blacknall.

We are deeply pained to learn of the death of this gallant and meritorious officer, through a letter of Brig. Gen. Robt. D. Johnston to his brother, Dr. George W. Blacknall. It will be remembered that Col. Blacknall was wounded in the engagement at Winchester last September, and was left at the house of a lady whose kindly attentions it was hoped would be instrumental in his restoration. We had not heard whether he afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy, and were ignorant of his fate until the receipt of Gen. Johnston's letter. Col. Blacknall had been once or twice previously wounded, had suffered a long and cruel imprisonment on Johnson's Island, during which he contributed greatly towards keeping up the spirit and loyalty of his fellow prisoners, upon whose fealty to the Confederate Government all the arts of their Yankee oppressors were brought to bear to induce them to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. Upon his release from imprissonment, under exchange, he returned home still a sufferer from his wounds and the sufferings and exposure incident to imprisonment for a long winter upon the bleak island where he was confined. Before he was sufficiently recovered to justify a return to his command, the attacks upon Petersburg commenced, and he hurried to the front, and was again wounded after distinguishing himself in more than one engagement. He remained with his noble Regiment, which afterwards formed a part of Early's command sent to the Valley of Virginia. Here Col. Blacknall displayed the same skill as a leader and courage as a soldier that had distinguished his military career, till in the ill-fated engagement at Winchester he fell seriously wounded at the head of his Regiment, from which he never recovered.

Col. Blacknall leaves a bright record and a glorious name, of which his kindred and numerous friends may well be proud. None bore themselves more gallantly, and none have died more lamented. The high esteem and appreciation in which he was held by his superior officers, is well expressed in the following extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Robt D. Johnston:

"HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, Nov. 30, 1864

"Dr. Hicks has already informed you of the sad news we have heard from Col. Chas. C. Blacknall. Let me tender my heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted family in the sad loss they have sustained. I can grieve with you in the loss of a dear friend. The cause has lost a gallant and noble defender—the country a patriot, soldier and good citizen.—Noble, generous and brave, he was beloved by all his comrades in arms. At the head of his Regiment he was contending with chivalrous courage against overwhelming odds, when he received the fatal wound. Little did we dream that his bright sabre had gleamed for the last time in the battle's front, where blows fall thickest. He died as it becomes a soldier. From these facts let us draw consolation. * * * *

I am truly yours,
ROBT. D. JOHNSTON, Brig. Gen."

We understand a smash up occurred on the N. C. Railroad yesterday, some where near High Point. We did not learn any particulars.

We consider the article of the *Conservative*, in which it alludes to our controversy with Mr. Saml. F. Phillips, to be the height of impertinence. What has it to do with the affair, that the delicate sensibilities of the writer of the article should be shocked at our "violence and virulence?" The accusation is false; and we apply this language to the *Conservative*, because it is deserved, for its intermeddling supercilliousness. We are not accustomed to being thus harsh; but we, wish now, in the beginning, to teach this anonymous sheet, that professes to be an organ, and yet has no stensible editor who writes his own articles, that while we recognize the perfect right of any journal to defend those whom we assail, we do not permit *a lecture*; nor will we allow to pass, slanderous imputations upon our conduct or language. We have used no "violence" nor "virulence" towards Mr. Phillips. We spoke of his health and vigor because it was germain to the question. It was intended to show that he could more usefully serve the country by attacking the enemy, than by assailing our Government. We found him the author of agitating resolutions, which he was advocating by agitating arguments, and we defended the Government against his assaults; and in defending it, we carried the war into Africa, and showed how Mr. Phillips, while assuming to champion the Constitution, was violating it himself.

All this was legitimate, and it was done in language entirely within the prerogative of fair criticism. Mr. Phillips replied by a personal explanation in the House of Commons, and *he* used the only unbecoming language, with regard to us, which has entirely escaped the "surprise" of our critic—for he said of us that, being anxious to override the civil law by military rule, we had eradicated all the civil law out of our brain, which for a civil lawyer was a most uncivil speech. We rejoined to Mr. Phillips, and showed by his own explanation, that he resigned the Auditorship to run for the Legislature; that before the election he was chosen by the Legislature to the office of Commissioner of Blockade Accounts; that he counselled with a friend how he could hold both places, and that he adopted the plan of waiting until after the election, before he accepted the commissionership, in order to be eligible, and then accepted it, intending to "finish up the office before the Legislature met; thus silencing the scruples of conscience about holding two offices. We argued that Mr. Phillips was wholly unsuccessful in his *device*; that his acceptance of the subsequent office, derived direct from the Legislature, vacated his seat, and he ought to have resigned; and we fortified our position by precedent; and Mr. Phillips will not thank his zealous friend of the *Conservative*, that he has raked up the matter again. It was entirely apropriate to enquire how Mr. Phillips was out of the army, between his resignation as Auditor and his election to the Legislature, for this was part of the argument.

We mean to refer to this article again, for the article in the *Conservative* is not in the decorous style that we have always adopted towards it. Before doing so, we wish to know distinctly of Mr. Neathery, the professed editor of that paper, whether he wrote it. Not whether he endorses it, for that will not answer our purpose; but whether he wrote it. And we have the right to ask this, because he has heretofore admitted that he does not write all the editorials which appear in the *Conservative*, and we wish to raise the issue, whether it is fair, and courteous, and *gentlemanly* journalism, *in an editor, to keep an assassin to plant his stabs.*

Good News from Kinston.

It wil be seen by the following official despatch, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Lt. Gen. Holmes, that the enemy, who we announced on yesterday as advancing upon Kinston, were met on yesterday at daylight, and after a brisk engagement were driven back, our forces still pursuing. Still further reinforcements have been sent to Kinston, amply sufficient for any force the enemy can bring to bear at that point. Lt. Col. Starr's promptness and courage has thus easily frustrated an attack upon Kinston which if successful might have resulted in serious consequences:

"KINSTON, Dec. 12, 1864.—Having been reinforced, I left the breastworks at day-light, to find the enemy. I discovered him in considerable force on Neuse road, two miles from town. He showed two pieces of artillery and five or six hundred infantry. After a brisk engagement of thirty minutes, he was driven across South-west bridge, destroying it behind him. Our cavalry and infantry are still pressing him.

(Signed) J. B. STARR,
Lt. Col. Com'g."

Legislative Summary.

Both Houses got fairly to work yesterday, and appointed Thursday, the 14th, the day for an election of Councillors of State.

In the *Senate*, resolutions in reference to impressments by the Confederate authorities were reported on unfavorably.

In the *House*, the *habeas corpus* resolutions passed by yeas 63, nays 20, and the per diem of members was fixed at $50.

A number of the Ladies of this city have for some time been preparing a Musical Entertainment for the citizens and visitors of Raleigh. We understand the Concert is to come off this evening, in the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. From our knowledge of the musical accomplishments of the Ladies connected with the Concert, we can safely promise a rich and rare entertainment.

But aside from the musical treat that will be afforded, the object to which the proceeds are to be applied, should fill the Chapel to repletion, viz: for raising a fund to promote the comfort and contribute to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers in our Hospitals. An appeal in this behalf cannot be made in vain; and we are sure we shall see the house crowded to overflowing to-night.

We received no Richmond papers yesterday.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 12th, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Patton from the Military Committee, reported the resolution to procure the release from active military service of certain citizens of infirm health, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Also, a minority report, dissenting from the recommendation of the majority report, that the Governor be empowered to send the Home Guards and State troops out of the State.

Leave of absence, till Tuesday the 13th was granted C. R. Thomas, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Pool from the Joint Committee on Confederate Relations, reported the resolutions relative to impressments by the Confederate authorities, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to incorporate Stokesbury Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Odom, a bill respecting impressments, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ward, resolutions of enquiry as to the loyal necessity of the presence of the General Assembly at the inauguration of the Governor on the first of January next.

A message was received from the House, asking the concurrence of the Senate in an election for Councillors of State, on Wednesday next at twelve o'clock, which is not concurred in; but on motion of Mr. Wiggins, that said election take place at 12 o'clock on Thursday next. The Senate agreed thereto and a message to that effect was sent the House.

Another message was received from the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to enquire into the proper period for adjournment, which was concurred in by the Senate.

Also, another message from the House, transmitting the bill to establish mileage and per diem of members, with an amendment increasing the latter to $50, in which the Senate concurred.

The House bill, passed on Saturday, to authorize the sale of bonds, issual of treasury notes, &c., by the Treasurer, was taken up and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings.

Mr. Ellis, prior to its final passage, moved to amend by retering the propriety of certain issuals to the Governor, which was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

Some private bills were then introduced and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dargan of Anson, offered the following:

Resolved, That all of the Home Guards and Senior Reserves, assigned to light duty, be and the same are hereby discharged from further military service.

Mr. Fowle of Wake, regretted to oppose anything in favour of the classes named, but thought it not only of no practical importance, but amounting to nullification of the C. S. military laws, with which the General Assembly had nothing to do.

Mr. Dargan advocated the passage of the resolution and moved it be put upon its several readings.

Mr Fowle moved it be laid on the table. So ordered by the House.

Mr. Waugh offered a resolution, that after Tuesday next, the House sessions shall be from 10. a. m. to 2 p. m., and from 7 p. m. till 10 p. m., and the unfinished business of the morning be continued during the evening session. Agreed to.

Also a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee, to ascertain a time of adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. Waugh moved a message be sent the Senate, proposing to go into the election of Councillors of State, on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, a. m. Agreed to; but the Senate did not concur therein.

The bill to provide for the mileage and *per diem* of members being before the House, Mr. Calloway moves to amend by making the *per diem* $60 instead of $45, and advocated his amendment to which the House, did not accede.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend by saying $40 instead of $45. Not agreed to.

Mr. Dargan moved to amend by making the per diem $50, which amendment was adopted, and the bill passed under a suspension of the rules and was sent to the Senate.

The unfinished business of Friday last—The consideration of the *habeas corpus* resolutions, being before the House, Mr. Headen proceeded to address the House thereon, bringing to a close his remarks of Thursday and Friday last, in favor of the resolutions.

After some further discussion the resolutions were put to the vote and adopted by yeas 63, nays 20, the vote being as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Banks Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Boad of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craige, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Hassell, Headen J. H., Headen W. J., Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Joyner, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, Morisey, Murrill, Patton, Peace, Reinhardt, Riddick, Russell, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Waugh—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Austin, Boyd, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cabo, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Faison, Farmer, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Judkins, Love, Outterhouse, Powell, Shepherd, Smith of Duplin, Stancel, Strong, Wooten—20.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a resolution, authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive partial payment of taxes due from counties in the enemy's lines.

Resolutions of thanks to certain Junior Reserves and Home Guard were adopted, as also resolutions authorizing the payment of bounties to soldiers.

Bills for the support of the N. C. Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the relief of soldiers wives and families (appropriating $3,000,000,) to incorporate the Gorgas and Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing Companies, the Trustees of La Place High School, Wm. R. Davie and Pee Dee Lodges of Ancient York Masons, and to appoint three flour inspectors for the town of Fayetteville, passed their second readings.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that body did not concur in the House proposition to go into an election for State Councillors at 12 m. on Wednesday next, and proposing to go into such election at that hour on Thursday next, in which the House concurred. The House then ajourned.

From Georgia.

We have the Augusta papers of Saturday the 10th. The only item of news of Sherman's movement they contain is, that on the day previous (the 9th) Gen. Wheeler telegraphed to Headquarters that he had a successful fight with Sherman's cavalry. Nothing further is reported of Kilpatrick's death wound. We are afraid that he is still alive and—kicking.

We cull from the Savannah and Charleston papers the annexed items.

The Savannah Republican thus speaks of a gallant lunge at Osterhaus' corps:

We hear of quite a gallant achievment of our cavalry in front of Osterhaus' corps, Sunday last. A marauding party of Yankees two hundred strong, who had been robbing everybody within their reach and were returning loaded with plunder, were attacked by four hundred of our cavalry, under Col. Prather, and, after a severe engagement, completely routed. A portion of the party were in buggies and carriages, which they had stolen, all of whom, amounting to thirty, were captured. A considerable number were killed and wounded. The Yankees were pursued by our men and driven up to Osterhaus' camp, in which they took refuge. Osterhaus sent out a regiment of infantry to repulse Prather, but the latter, after a brief engagement, captured the whole of them. He was about making away with his prisoners and rescued booty, when he was attacked by the whole corps and compelled to abandon his captured men in order to save his own. The thirty first taken were safely brought into our lines.

Our loss in the two affairs was two killed and seven wounded, several of the latter mortally.

The Courier has some news from Pocataligo, of which it discourses as follows:

We learn on Tuesday, a force of the enemy advanced towards Coosawatchie, burning Tulafinny bridge. They were attacked by General Gartrell's command and driven back. On Wednesday morning a portion of our forces, among which was a company of Citadel Cadets, under Captain Thompson, and part of the 47th Georgia regiment, the whole under command of Major J. B. White, had a sharp fight with a heavy force of the enemy near Tulafinny bridge, about five miles below Pocotaligo. They advanced towards the railroad, but were driven back. The Cadets, who were first deployed as skirmishers, fought them about one to six, and behaved like veterans.

The enemy have landed a large force at Mackey's Point, and were reported advancing towards Old Pocotaligo. They will be taken care of. The force which landed last week at Boyd's Landing has disappeared. That which fought the Cadets on Tuesday was about a mile from the railroad, and is reported as entrenching. Our condition in that locality will be more satisfactory at next accounts.

The Savannah *News* of Thursday says: Day before yesterday the enemy again made an attempt to take the Charleston and Savanah railroad but were repulsed and beaten back. Yesterday morning fighting continued nearly all day, and had not ceased at dark. Our forces had driven back every assault, and the enemy had made no progress whatever.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says:

It is certain that Sherman's advance yesterday had encountered our forces, under Gen. Hardee, at or near Station No. 2½ on the Central Railroad, about twenty miles from Savannah. Severe fighting was going on yesterday forenoon; but we have no trustworthy intelligence whatever in regard to the result. Various rumors concerning the engagement—some favorable and some otherwise—were afloat yesterday, but as we are satisfied that they were merely sensational stories, we refrain from repeating them, and await more authentic accounts.

[There is a report here, that the enemy made a lodgment on the Railroad on Friday evening last, but it needs confirmation.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

St. Peter's Church in Rome will contain 54 000 people.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Fight Around Bellfield.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The enemy attacked our forces at Hicksford on Friday, and was signally repulsed. Yesterday morning he retreated and was closely pursued by our cavalry. During the retreat the enemy's flank was several times struck by our forces, who it is believed did much execution and captured a number of prisoners. The enemy is thought to be returning discomfitted to our front, having been successful only in robbing citizens of Sussex county. A division of the enemy's infantry, with cavalry, advanced upon our right yesterday, but were handsomely driven back with the loss of a few prisoners and one killed and wounded.

Official from General Lee.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—An official telegram from General Lee, yesterday, says Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry on the afternoon of the 9th, recrossed Nottoway and reached Bellfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon the enemy attacked his position but were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss as far as known, small. The garrison under Garnett and the Reserves behaved well.

About noon yesterday the first division second corps of the enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road south of the Appomattox and advanced towards Dinwiddie C. H. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Harper's run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

Confedrate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—The Senate not in session yesterday.

In the House, the exemption bill reported from the Military Committee repeals all former laws on the subject and proposes to exempt all unfit for military service, the Vice President, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or laws of the respective States may declare to be necessary, Ministers of Religon not engaged in buying or selling for profit, employees Asylums, one Editor for each Newspaper, and such practical printers as are indispensable for its publication, one skilled apothecary in each store, all practising Physicians heretofore exempt not engaged in buying and selling, their fees to be fixed by boards of Commissioners for each State, all teachers heretofore exempt, Railroad exemptions renewed with some modification, persons on religious grounds continued on condition exempts pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars and sell surplus products at Government prices.

It also authorizes the President to grant other exemptions or details on account of public necessity, justice or equity.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—Northern papers of the 9th received. A Nashville telegram of Thursday reports matters at front unchanged. Several Federal gunboats attempted unsuccessfully on Wednesday night to destroy a Confederate battery fourteen miles below Nashville. Forrest is said to have crossed the Cumberland. The impression prevails at Nashville that Hood is evacuating his position, afraid to risk an attack. It is supposed he has commenced a movement to Kentucky.

Chase appointed successor to Taney.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Davis gave notice of a joint resolution for the restoration of peace and Union.

Seward in a letter to Minister Adams, refuses to allow the agent of the Liverpool Bazaar to visit the military prison in the Northern States to distribute aid to Confederate prisoners. The letter is very sarcastic upon British sympathisers with the Confederacy; thinks insurgents in common with all our countrymen will rejoice in being saved by their loyal government from the grave insult of Lord Wharncliffe and associates.

Gold closed on the 8th at 240.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—European advices of the 22d received. It is reported at Southampton that Semmes' new ship sprung a leak and was wrecked off Maderia.

The Times comments on the re-election of Lincoln, and says England is probably safer in his than any other hands. He has gone through the course of defining the institutions of England. We hope he will not repeat the experiment.

Confederate loan advanced, closing at sixty-two and sixty-four. Cotton advanced two cents.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 12.—In the fight at Coosawatchee on Friday, Brigadier General Gartrell was badly wounded in the side by a shell, but notwithstanding his severe wound, he remained on the field until the fight closed, and was brought to Augusta on Sunday.

Latest from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 12.—New York papers of the 10th received: A Nashville telegram of the 9th, reports the weather very cold; a heavy storm of snow and hail prevailed all day. The rebel line appears intact, no indications of an attack or the rebels running away.

A gunboat went down the river again, on the 9th, engaged and silenced the rebel batteries, and returned to the city. The rebels are still throwing up earthworks. A rebel brigade has gone in the direction of Murfreesboro'. Prisoners report Cheatham in command of the right; Lee the centre, and Stewart the left.

Gold closed on the 9th at 240.

The Lonnon Times, commenting on Webb's letter, says: The English nation are not easily moved by unseemly language, but allows words, however offensive, to pass by without regard. It says Webb's letter has not the slightest political importance; it only shows the temper in which certain men representing the most powerful sections of Americans, are accustomed to think and talk of us. Nothing else of interest.